

RAUDSAAR, Kh.K. [Raudsaar, H.]

Observations of comets in Tartu. Biul.Inst.teor.astron. 9 no.8:577-578
'64. (MIRA 17:12)

Observations of minor planets in Tartu. Ibid.:579-580

1. Tartuskaya astronomiceskaya observatoriya.

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Potatoes, Vegetables, Melons.

N-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 10825

Author : Raudsep, A.

Inst : -

Title : The Influence of Bacterial Fertilizers on Early Cabbage
and Cauliflower.

Orig Pub : Sotsialistlik Polulumajandus, 1957, No 3, 123-125

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

RAUDSEP, A.P., inzh.

Mechanization of the production of peat for litter. Torf.
prom. 39 no.5:23-24 '62. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-tehnicheskiy komitet Soveta
Ministrov Estonской SSR.

VEBER, K.; KURM, Kh.; LAASIMER, L.; RAUDSEPP, A.; TRUU, A.

Peat resources of the Estonian S.S.R. Zbor. st.po izuch.torf.
fonda no.2:88-107 '57. (MIRA 11:8)
(Estonia--Peat)

RAUDSEP, A.P., inzh. [Raudsepp, A.]

Production of peat litter in the Estonian S.S.R. Torf.prom. 35
no.8:17-18 ' 58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Glavnnyy nauchno-tehnicheskiy komitet Soveta ministrov (GNTK SM)
Estonskoy SSR.
(Estonia--Peat) (Litter (Bedding))

RAUDSEPP, I. Ya.

Instrument for the differential recording of electric conductivity
changes in polythermal analysis. Zhur. fiz. khim. 35 no.3:665-668 Mr '61.
(MIRA 14:3)

1. Tartuskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Thermal analysis) (Electric conductivity)

USSR/Chemistry - Fuels

FB-1357

Card 1/1 : Pub. 41-14/18

Author : Raudsepp, Kh. T.

Title : New method for investigating the chemical structure of combustible minerals and the chemical structure of Estonian oil shale--kukersite

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekhn. nauk 3, 130-136, March 1954

Abstract : Presents new method for determining the chemical structure of kerogen of combustible minerals which consists in processing the kerogen at a temperature of 175-200° by highly concentrated hydriodic acid after which is determined the amount of separated iodine and decomposition products. Determines structure of kerogen of kukersite (a variety of Estonian oil shale). Tables, graph, eight references.

Institution :

Submitted : by N. M. Karavayev, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences USSR,
April 12, 1954

Composition of phenols from shale oil: Kh. T. Randsepp
(Polytech. Inst., Tallinn). Zhar. Priklad. Khim. 28(10)
1010-12(1954).—Distn. of the phenolic portion of the gaso-
line-kerosine and Diesel fuel fractions from Baltic shale oil
revealed the presence of 1- and 2-C₆H₅OH, which were
identified by phys. consts. and the usual deriva.
G. M. Kosolapoff

"Investigating Phenols From Shale Tars." Dr Chem Sci, Leningrad Order of Lenin State University A. A. Zhidkov, Min Higher Education USSR, Leningrad, 1955. (KL, No 16, Apr 55)

SO: Sum. No. 704, 2 Nov 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (16).

RAUDSEPP, Kh.T.

5165. INDIVIDUAL COMPOUNDS IN SHALE TAR PHENOLS. Raudsepp, Kh.T. (Trud. Tallin. Politekh. Inst.), 1955, 1, (63), 90-115; abstr. in Ref. Zh. Khim., (Ref. J. Chem., Moscow), 1956, (10), 59101). Raw phenols were produced from gasoline - kerosine and diesel fractions by using 10% alkaline solutions, and after purification were subjected to column fractionation. For separation and identification of the fractions produced various physical and chemical methods were used, such as crystallization, separation by solubility, formation of

arylglycol acids, microscopic investigation of crystals, etc. Phenol, o-, m-, and p- cresols, 2, 5- and 2, 3'- dimethylphenols were identified. The following were detected for the first time in shale tar phenols: 2, 3'-dimethylphenol, 3-ethylphenol, 1- and 2-naphthol, 2, 5-dimethyl resorcinol, and alkyl derivatives of oxycumarone.

Rauossepp, Kh. I.

5/29. PHENOLS IN SHALE OIL. Raudsepp, Kh.I. (Tallin: Estonian Govt., 1956, "Oil Shales: Chemistry and Technology", Iss. 2, 107-116; abstr. in Ref. Zn. Khim. (Ref. J. Chem., Moscow), 1957, (9), 3186). The dephenolization of fractions of shale oil with a solution of alkali was investigated. The degree of dephenolization depends on the degree of dissociation of the phenols,² their distribution between the oil and phenolate phases, and the ratio of the volumes of the phenolate and dephenolized fraction. The degree of dephenolization depends on the concentration of alkali. On treatment with a 10-15% solution of alkali 65-75% of the phenols are removed, and with a 30-40% solution of caustic soda, over 90%. Similar extraction is obtained with a 50-65% solution of caustic soda in water and methanol. Examination of the group composition of phenols of the gasoline-kerosine fraction and of the diesel fuel fraction from shale tar, showed that the phenols contain indanols, naphthols, dihydric phenols and heterocyclic phenols of the coumarone type. The following were identified: phenol, o-, m-, and p-cresols, 2,3-, 2,5-, 3,4-and 3,5-dimethyl-phenols; 3-ethylphenol, 1-and 2-naphthols, 2,5-dimethyl resorcin and the alkyl derivative of oxycoumarone C₁₁H₁₂O₂.

2
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RAUDSEPP, KH; DANILOVA, Z.

Nitrous bases of the Baltic-shale light-tar fraction.

p. 131 (Trudy) No. 2, 1956, Tallin, Estonia

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (SEAI) LC, VOL. 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1958

RAUDSEPP, KH. T.

✓ 4450. NITROGENOUS BASES IN LIGHT FRACTION OF BALTIC SHINE OIL
Raudsepp, Kh.T. and Degtereva, Z.A. (Tallin: Est. Gos. Izdat., 1955, 5011
Series: Chemistry and Technology (Goryuchie slantsy khimiya i tekhnologiya), 2,
131-137; abstr. in Ref. Zh. Khim. (Ref. J. Chem., Moscow), 1957, (7), 24190).
The following were identified: 2,3- and 3,4-lutidine, 3-ethyl and
4-ethylpyridine, 2,3,6-collidine, 2-phenylpyridine and quinoline, but no
pyridine or picoline.

RAUDSEPP, Kh. T.

✓5061. SOME NEW ASPECTS OF THE FORMATION OF ESTONIAN OIL SHALE KUKERSITE.
Raudsepp, Kh.T. (Khim. Tekhnol. Topliva (Chem. Technol. Fuel, Moscow), Dec. 1956, (12), 33-40). It is suggested that the formation of oil shale did not occur by the sapropelite process as is usually assumed but took place in an oxidizing medium. The albumens and carbohydrates of the organic matter in the main decomposed, but there remained and entered the stratum, in the form of oxidation and polymerization products of high molecular weight, solid globular lumps of the fatty components of extinct organisms covered with a skin of calcium salts. The idea of the accumulation of organic matter in an oxidizing medium suggests a new approach to problems of the origin of certain fossil fuels. (L).

Khul
Tallin Polytech Inst.

R A U D S E P P, K. T.

PAGE 1 BOOK EXPLANATION

NOV/296

11(7) 11(7)

Bibliography, book. Institute of Geophysical Laboratory

Genetic trend of Saratovskiy Gasogoryevo (Gornaya Or Solid Fuel) Bureau, 48
Saransk, 1959. 358 p. Extra slip inserted. 2,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Vsesoyuznoye initsiativnoye obshchestvo in. R. I. Moshkovskogo.

Bookmarks ordered.

Rep. Ed.: N. N. Karavayev, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences, and
N. G. Filov, Doctor of Chemical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: A. L.
Bachrizer; Tech. Ed.: I. P. Burman.PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for geochemists, geologists,
and other specialists interested in the genesis of solid mineral fuels,CONCISE: The collection of papers on the genesis of solid mineral fuels has
been prepared for presentation at the 2nd All-Union Conference on this subject.
The formation of monomineralic and peat from the decomposition of microorganisms
and plants is discussed in connection with studies on the origin of hard coal
and brown coal, and on the role of certain mineral components in the coal-
forming process. The chemical composition of peat and the organic acids of
coal are analyzed and shown in a number of tables. Estonian "Kuharite" oil
shales are analyzed as are the brown coals of the Donets'kovo basin.
Metamorphism and carbonization of coal found in different parts of the Urals
and the Uralian SHM are also discussed. The transformation of parent
matter into combustible minerals is analyzed. References accompany individual
articles.

PUBLISHER: Genetika Baltic Kuharite Oil Shale

Editorial Board: A. S. On the Question of the Origin of Baltic Kuharite Oil
ShaleLavrent'ev, V. M., and I. A. Vil'chenko. Lignite and Initial Stages of Coal
Formation 77Slobodcikov, V. Z. Origin of Brown Coal Found in the Neoprotectival Shales
of the Urals 82Chernoborod, I. M. Irregular Carbonization of Mesozoic Coal Found in
the Eastern Flank of the Central and Northern Urals 102Bogolyubova, I. I. Nitrogenate and Chemical Characteristics of Some
Types of Coal from Volchekovo and Popovskoye Deposits 106Karginer, J. V. Conditions of Formation of Slightly Carbonized Coal
From Southern Ural Brown Coal Basins 111Egorov, I. A. Description of Brown Coal From Kuganovskoye and
Vesel'kovo Deposits of the Eastern Flank of the Northern Urals 116Makarov, A. I. Geological Conditions of Transformation of Coal Shale
Found in the Southeastern Part of the Persian Platform 126Oriol'skyy, N. Yu. New Possible Conditions Under Which Coal Shale
Could Have Been Formed on the Kuznetsk Basin 130

Slobodcikov, V. Z. Evolution of Hard Coal During Metamorphism 139

Slobodcikov, V. Z. Change in Microscopic Characteristics of Clayey Coal
of the Donets'kovo During Metamorphism 146

Talimirov, V. V. Genesis of Jurassic Coal at Tula 152

Obshch, I. V. Organic Matter in Coal 157

Kashirin, V. I. Some General Physical and Chemical Features Con-
cerning the Coal-forming Process 161Fedorov, B. I. Characteristics of the Process of Fractionation of Organic
Matter Into Present Combustible Minerals and the Formation of Some
Characteristics With the Principal Properties of Combustible Minerals 165Gromov, I. I. Genetic Features of the Coal Shale as Associated With
Petroleum's Formation 170Slobodcikov, V. Z. Chemical Nature of the Basic Organic Shale or Hard coal
Brown Coal and Changes During Metamorphism 176Ushakov, V. A. Changes in the Structure and Properties of Mineral
Acids During the Coal-forming Process 180

Tilov, B. G. Role of Mineral Elements in the Coal-forming Process 184

Kashirin, V. I., A. I. Rubishchikov, and A. B. Tsvetkov. Genesis of
Organic Sulfurous Compounds Contained in Coal 188

L 15811-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AT5028950

SOURCE CODE: UR/2807/64/000/210/0025/0036

38
37

AUTHOR: Raudsepp, Kh. T.; Yarv, E. K.

ORG: Tallinn Polytechnic Institute (Tallinskiy politekhnicheskiy institut)

B+1

TITLE: Synthesis of resorcinol polycarbonates

15, 44/55

SOURCE: Tallinn. Politekhnicheskiy institut. Trudy. Seriya A, no. 210, 1964. Sbornik statey po khimii i khimicheskoy tekhnologii (Collection of articles on chemistry and chemical engineering), no. 10, 25-36

TOPIC TAGS: resorcinol, phenol, polymer, polycarbonate plastic, polycondensation, interfacial polycondensation

ABSTRACT: The reaction of resorcinol with carbonyl chloride was studied in aqueous NaHCO₃ solution at pH=8.6-8.7 and 20-25°C, in aqueous NaOH solution at pH=12.0-12.4 and 20-25°C, in aqueous Na₂CO₃ solution at pH=9.34-9.65 and 20-25°C, and in such organic solvents as pyridine, dichloromethane, chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, dichloroethane, benzene, toluene and meta-xylene. The object of the work was to examine the feasibility of synthesis of polycarbonates of dihydroxyphenols via re-

Card 1/2

UDC: 668.741.7

L 15811-66

ACC NR: AT5028950

action with carbonyl chloride. An optimum 90% conversion of resorcinol and maximum yield of resorcinol polycarbonate was obtained in aqueous Na_2CO_3 solution with a 2:1 molar ratio of Na_2CO_3 to resorcinol and a 10-20% excess of phosgene. Maximum molecular weight (1000-1500) of polycondensate was obtained during heterogeneous reaction in organic solvents. The rather low degree of polycondensation is attributed to low solubility of resorcinol polycarbonates. Among organic solvents, the most advantageous were found to be those containing halogens (e. g., carbon tetrachloride) since they inhibit hydrolysis of the chlorine-containing terminal groups, thus facilitating the polycondensation reaction. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 6 tables.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBN DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 013/ OTH REF: 017

Card 2/2 SYM

L 15810-66 EWT(m)/EWP(v)/EWP(j)/T/ETC(m)-6 WW/RM
ACC NR: AT5028951 SOURCE CODE: UR/2807/65/000/210/0037/0051
AUTHOR: Raudsepp, Kh. T.; Sengbush, Yu. I.
ORG: Tallinn Polytechnic Institute (Tallinskiy politekhnicheskiy institut) Bt/
TITLE: Study of the synthesis of adhesive resins based on higher phenol fractions of shale tars
SOURCE: Tallinn. Politekhnicheskiy institut. Trudy, Seriya A, no. 210, 1964. Sbornik statey po khimii i khimicheskoy tekhnologii (Collection of articles on chemistry and chemical engineering), no. 10, 37-51
TOPIC TAGS: resorcinol, phenol, shale oil, resin, adhesive, glue, bonding material, adhesive bonding

ABSTRACT: The feasibility of using resorcinol fraction (260°-380°C) for manufacturing adhesive resins and the effect of phenol content on the adhesive properties of resol-formaldehyde resins were studied. In the synthesis experiments, the molar ratio of phenols to formaldehyde varied from 1:0.3 to 1:1.1, the concentration of NaOH catalyst (based on resorcinol) varied from 8 to 20 mol %, the concentration of

UDC: 668. 395. 6

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L 15810-66

ACC NR: AT5028951

HCl was 0.02 mol %, the content of dry matter in shale tar varied from 42 to 56.5%, and ethyl alcohol content in the condensation blend was 9.1-26.7%. The condensation experiments were conducted at 35-65°C for 1-2.5 hours and the condensation products were tested for shear strength. Resin adhesion strength as a function of phenol content in the resorcinol fraction is shown in fig. 1. It was found that

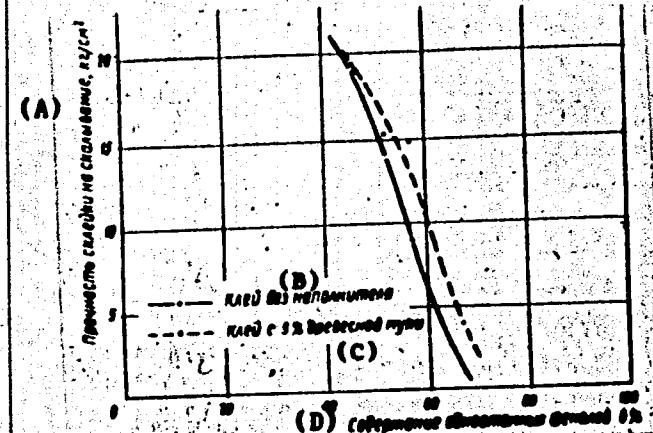


Fig. 1. A--shear strength of a joint, kg/cm²; B--adhesive resin without a filler; C--adhesive resin with 5% wood powder; D--content of phenol in %

Card 2/3

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ACC NR: AT5028951

good quality adhesive resins are obtained from resorcinol fractions containing 40-50% phenols. It was shown that the optimum conditions for the preparation of water soluble adhesive resins are: 0.4-0.5 to 1 molar ratio of formaldehyde to phenols, 0.1-0.12 to 1 molar ratio of NaOH catalyst to phenols, ethyl alcohol content of 10-15% based on adhesive resin, and a dry matter content in the adhesive resin of less than 45-50%. It was found that for maximum adhesive resin stability, the condensation process should be completed in 2-2.5 hours at 65°C. In order to obtain a glue, the molar ratio of formaldehyde to total phenols in the starting adhesive resin was found to be 0.8-1. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 6 tables.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 004

Card 3/3 SYN

Raudsepp, Kh. T.

USSR Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Application

I-15

Treatment of solid mineral fuels

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 31846

Author : Raudsepp Kh. T.

Title : Phenols of Shale Tar.

Orig Pub: Sb.: Goryuchiye slantsy. Khimiya i tekhnologiya,
No 2, Tallin, Est. gos. izd-vo, 1956, 107-116

Abstract: A study of the process of dephenolation of shale tar fractions with alkali solution. It is shown that the extent of dephenolation depends on the degree of dissociation of phenols, the coefficient of distribution of the phenols between oil phase and phenolate phase, and the volume ratio of phenolate to the fraction being dephenolated.

Card 1/3

USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Application

I-15

Treatment of solid mineral fuels

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 31846

Extent of dephenolation depends on concentration of alkali. On treatment with 10-15% alkali solution the extent of removal of the phenols amounts to 65-75% of their content in the tar fractions, while on treatment with 30-40% solution of NaOH, it is above 90%. An analogous degree of removal is attained on using a 50-65% solution of NaOH in aqueous methanol. Investigations of the groupwise composition of the phenols of the gasoline-kerosene fraction and the diesel fuel fraction of shale tar, have shown that the phenols include, in addition to the homologues of phenol, indanoles, naphthols, dihydric phenols, and heterocyclic phenols of the

Card 2/3

USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Application

I-15

Treatment of solid mineral fuels

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 31846

coumarone type. The following have been identified: phenol, o-, m-, p-cresol, 2,3-, 2,5-, 3,4-, 3,5-dimethyl phenol, 3-ethyl phenol, 1- and 2-naphthol, 2,5-dimethyl resorcinol, and an alkyl derivative of hydroxy-coumarone C₁₁H₁₂O₂.

Card 3/3

Raudsepp, Kh.

Distr: 4E2c(j)/4E3d

4
2- May
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2484. TECHNIQUE OF PRODUCTION AND POSSIBILITIES FOR UTILIZATION OF PHENOLS FROM SHALE OIL. Raudsepp, Kh.T. (Trud. Tallin. Politekh. Inst., 1956, A, (73), 144-159; -ostri. in Rei. Zh. Khim. (Ref. J. Chem., Moscow), 1957, (14), 48868). Means of extraction and treatment are proposed and lines are indicated for the utilization of the phenols in the bright fractions of shale oil, on the basis of an examination of the phenol content of the gasoline-kerosine and diesel fuel fractions. Separation of the phenols with a 30-35% solution of alkali is recommended, after removal of the organic acids. The neutral compounds are extracted with light fractions of shale gasoline, and the phenolate is decomposed with carbon dioxide. The phenols separated are washed with 30% sulphuric acid to extract the bases, after which they are distilled in vacuum columns. In the production of commercial phenols it is important to separate the mono- and dihydric phenols, which can be done by extraction with water or hydrocarbons. The lower phenols can be used for the production of plastics, and the fraction of higher phenols which consists of polyalkylphenols and indanoles for the production of oil-soluble varnish resins. The dihydric phenols are a valuable raw material for the production of tanning agents, and linear high molecular weight compounds, and the fractions boiling between 270 and 290°C are highly antiseptic.

RAUDSEPP, L.

Jerusalem artichoke as a new silage plant in Estonia. p. 163.

SOTSIALISTLIK PÖLJUMAJANDUS. Tallinn, Hungary. Vol. 13, no. 4, Apr. 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, NO. 4, July 1958.
Uncl.

Raudsepp, Yu.

Results of the use of sodium nucleate, pentoxyl, thesane, leukogen and batyl alcohol in treating rats for thiophosphamide-inhibited hemopoiesis. Vest. AMN SSSR 19 no.11:58-62 '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR,
Moskva.

TATTI, Ya.Ya.; RAUDSEP, M.Ya. (Petrozavodsk)

Removal of a spinal cord tumor of the hourglass type
metastasizing into the thoracic cavity. Vop. neirokhir.
27 no.2:46-47 Mr-Ap '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Respublikanskaya bol'nitsa Karel'skoy ASSR.

Country : USSR
Category : Cultivated Plants. Forage Crops.
J. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104747
Author : Raucsepp, L.
INST. : -
TITLE : Jerusalem Artichoke - A New Silage Crop In Estonia
ORIG. PUB. : Sots pollumajandus, 1958, No. 4, 163-165
ABSTRACT : No abstract.

Card: 1/1

85

RANDI, T.

Baltic, politics, and people. p. 1071

LOOMIS, (EX-VIRJANIKELIIT) Tallinn, Estonia
No. 10, Oct. 1959

Monthly List of East-European Accesions (EAA) 10, Vol. 2, No. 12, Dec. 1959
Encl.

RAUDSEPP, Yu.; NORMET, A.

"Estonia" combination radio phonograph. Radio no.7:21-25 Jl '56.
(Radio--Receivers and reception) (MLRA 9:9)

RAUDSEPP, Yu., inzh.

The "Estonia-3" radio-phonograph combination. Radio no.9:26
S '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Radio--Receivers and reception) (Phonograph)

AID P - 4921

Subject : USSR/Electronics

Card 1/1 Pub. 89 - 5/17

Authors : Raudsepp, Yu. and Normet, A.

Title : Radio receiver "ESTONIYA"

Periodical : Radio, 7, 21-25, J1 1956

Abstract : The authors describe in detail a new superheterodyne receiver of the "ESTONIYA" type produced by the Tallin Factory "PUNANE RET" of the Ministry of the Radio Engineering Industry. The receiver has 12 vacuum ~~subminiature~~ tubes. A detailed connection diagram and several components are explained at length. Seven diagrams and drawings, 2 tables of specifications.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

ЛУДИННІ, Ю.Ю.

Functional bone marrow tests in experimental chemotherapy of tumors. Probl. genet. i perel. krovi 9 no.8:32-35 Ig '82.

I. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy klinicheskoy onkologii (Kiev). -
chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. I.P. Larionov. Institut eksperimen-tal'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii (dir. - seystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. N.I. Blokhin) AMN SSSR, Moscow.

RAUDSEPP, Yu.

On voluntary basis. Za rul. 20 no.12:6 D '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Predsedatel' respublikanskogo komiteta Dobrovol'skogo
obshchestva sodeystviya armii, aviacii i flotu Estonskoy
SSR, Tallin.

(Estonia—Motor vehicles—Societies, etc.)

L 63262-65 EWT(1)/EWA(j)/EWA(b)-2 JK

ACCESSION NR: AP5017015

UR/0016/65/000/007/0021/0024

576.851.48.06

18

17

B

AUTHOR: Tallmeyer, E. T.; Raudsik, T. A.

TITLE: Pathogenic properties of some freshly isolated E. coli of different serological types

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 7, 1965, 21-24

TOPIC TAGS: escherichia coli, bacteria, tissue culture, diagnosis

ABSTRACT: During an enteritis epidemic in 1963 a total of 22 strains of E. coli were isolated from 20 infants and cultured with human HEp-2 cancer cells. Only 2 of these strains failed to multiply in the tissue culture or destroy it. The other 20 strains destroyed the culture within 8-10 hours of inoculation. By way of comparison, 3 out of 20 non-typed strains isolated from healthy infants and only 2 out of 20 standard strains grew in the tissue culture. The strains that survived in the tissue culture proved to be more virulent to white mice than the strains that did not grow therein. The results of the investigation show that the capacity of E. coli to act on a tissue culture is characteristic of most of the enteropathogenic

Card 1/2

L 63262-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5017015

representatives of this group of microbes. This property may disappear when the microorganisms are grown on synthetic nutrient media for an extended period of time. The differences noted among the colon bacilli with respect to the nature of their growth in tissue cultures may be helpful in differential diagnosis. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Tartuskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Tartu State University)

SUBMITTED: 05May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 004

llc
Card 2/2

RAUDVER, E.E.

Fabrics produced by the "Punane Koit" factory. Tekst.prom. 14
no.11:44 N '54. (MIR 8:1)

1. Starshiy master tkatskogo tsekha.
(Textile fabrics)

MYANNIK, Kh. [Männik, H.]; YURISON, I. [Jürison, I.]; RAJUR YAL, E. [Räjur, E.]
sel'skogo zemledeliya.

Giant analysis. Izotr. i rats. no.10:20-23 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Pervyy zamestitel' ministr po prirodnym resursam i zagotovok sel'skokhozyaystvennykh produktov Estonskoy SSR (for Myannik).

RAUDVYALI, E.I. [Raudvali, E.], kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk

Organization of the work of the Estonian Republican (zonal)
Agrochemical Laboratory for the rapid analysis of soils.
Zhur.VKHO 10 no.4:440-446 '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

RAUDVYALI, E.I. [Raudvali, E.], kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk; AVAKYAN, N.O., kand.
sel'skokhoz. nauk; SUGROBOV, M.M.

Estonian Republican Agrochemical Laboratory. Zemledelie 27
no.11:60 N '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Estonij nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zemledeliya i
melioratsii (for Raudviali). 2. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
institut pochvovedeniya i agrokhimii (for Avakyan). 3. Zave-
duvishchiy Rostovskoy zonal'noy agrokhimicheskoy laboratoriyyey
(for Sugrobov).

RAUDVYALI, E.I. [Raudvāli, E.]

Soil chemistry service in the Estonian S.S.R. Zemledelie 8 no.11:
62-67 N '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Estonskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zemledeliya i
melioratsii.
(Estonia—Soils--Analysis)

RAUDVYATTI, E. I.

Dissertation: "Application of 'Obolus' - Phosphorite Powder (Pellets?) on the Soil of the Estonian SSR." Cand Agr Sci, Tartu State Univ., Tartu, 1953. (Referativnyy Zhurnal-- Khimiya, Moscow, No 4, Feb 54)

SO: SUM 243, 19 Oct 54

RAUER, A.E.

DECEASED

1962/4

c1954

SEE ILC

MEDICINE

BAUER, J.

"Mechanization of transportation inside plants as a means for achieving lower production cost." p. 257

PRUMYSL POTRAVIN. Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 9, No. 5, May, 1958

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 9, September, 1959
Unclassified

Rauhe, K.

Rauhe, K. Contribution to the problem of oil cultivation. P 310
Vol 3, no. 6, 1956 VESTNIK Praha.
CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SOURCE: EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS LIST (EEAL) VOL 6 NO 4 APRIL 1957

COUNTRY : ENGLAND
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Chemical Processing of Solid Fossil*
ABS. JOUR. : BIRKHAM., No 17, 1959, No. 62142
AUTHOR : Hank, J.
INSTITUTE : -
TITLE : Subterranean Electrocatalysis of Coal
ORIG. NOB. : Przegl. gorniczy, 1958, 14, No 11, 623-626
ABSTRACT : On the basis of experiments conducted in USA, USSR, England and Poland presented are technological bases of the subterranean coal gasification process with the aid of high voltage electric current together with certain operating conditions. It is noted that the commencement of work along these lines in Poland dated back to 1953 and at the present time it proceeds under field conditions. The trends of this method are indicated.

*Fuels.

Card: 1/1

RAUK, Jerzy, mgr inż.; BUJOK, Józef, mgr

Gamma rays and the course of underground gasification of coal. Przegl
gorn 18 no.11:647-650 N '62.

L 60307-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5019799

PO/0084/65/000/007/0019/0019

5
B

AUTHOR: Dzluunikowski, K. (Docent, Doctor, Engineer); Labus, H. (Engineer); Rauk, J. (Master engineer); Stanowski, Z. (Master engineer)

TITLE: A method of extinguishing fires

SOURCE: Przeglad pozarniczy, no. 7, 1965, 19

TOPIC TAGS: fire extinguisher, foam extinguisher, foamed glass, water glass, fire prevention

ABSTRACT: The article describes a method of extinguishing a fire by covering the surface of a burning material with a layer of foam. This is achieved by pressure hosing the burning material with a solution of water glass having a density of 42° Baume. The solution, in addition to its cooling capacity, changes into a foam of solid consistency directly on the burning surface once it is heated to 170C, and thus produces a hard protective layer about 2 cm thick which is stable at higher temperatures; the layer has a volume per unit area 13 times the volume of solution used. Used in this manner, the solution does not release any harmful vapors and gases and thus can be used underground. The surface which is not yet burning but close to the fire can also be hosed with the solution, thereby providing, within

Card 1/2

L 60307-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5019799

the 170C temperature range, a glass-like fireproof layer and preventing the further spread of fire. The method is covered by Polish patent No. 44252 Class 61b, 2, held by the Glowny Instytut Gornictwa (Main Mining Institute) in Katowice. The patent is dated October 20, 1959.

ASSOCIATION: Glowny Instytut Gornictwa, Katowice (Main Mining Institute)

SUBMITTED: 20Oct59

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IE, MT

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2 *b7D*

RAUK, Jerzy, mgr inz.

Testing the temperature and degree of primary gasification of solid coal in underground gasification. Glow inst gorn prace no.336:1-20 '64.

1. Central Mining Institute, Katowice.

RAUKAS, A., kand.geol.-mineral.nauk

Distribution of indicator boulders in the moraines of the last
glaciation of the Estonian S.S.R. Izv. AN Est. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat.
i tekhn. nauk 12 no.2:198-211 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Academy of Sciences of the Estonian S.S.R., Institute of
Geology.

RAUKAS, A.

Mineralogy of Estonian moraines. Eesti tead akad tehn fuus
no.3:244-258 '61.

1. Academy of Sciences of the Estonian S.S.R., Institute of
Geology.

RAUKAS, Anto, kand. geol.-miner. nauk; ORVIK, K.K., akademik,
red.; KAL'Ó, D.L.[Kalju, D.], kand. geol.-miner. nauk,
red.; VIYDING, Kh.A.[Viiding, H.], kand. geol.-miner.
nauk, red.; NUPM. E., kand. filolog. nauk, red.;
KINDLAM, M., red.

[Granulometric classification of detrital rocks] Pur-
kivimite terasuuruse klassifikatsioon. Klassifikatsia
oblomochnykh porod po granulometricheskому sostavu.
Tallinn, Eesti NSV Teaduste Akadeomia, 1964. 4 p.
9 tables. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Akademiya nauk Estonskoy SSR (for Orvik).

REYNTAM, L.Yu. [Reintam, L.]; RAUKAS, A.

Changes in the mechanical, mineralogical, and chemical characteristics of turf-Podzolic soils on carbonate rich red-brown moraine.
Pochvovedenie no.3:29-38 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Estonskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya i Institut geologii
AN Estonskoy SSR.

RAUKAS, A.

Regularities in the distribution of pebbles in Estonian
moraines. Eesti tead akad tehn fuus 11 no.2:140-153 '62.

1. Academy of Sciences of the Estonian S.S.R., Institute of
Geology.

GAYGALAS, A.I.; RAUKAS, A.V.

Distribution of glide boulders in the Pleistocene moraines
of the Baltic region. Biul. Kom. chetv. per. no.30:128-135
'65. (MIRA 19:2)

RADIL, G. S., V. A. KARASIK, V. V. KARASIK, V. V. KARASIK
Structural organization of nucleoprotamine in spermatozoa of
several species. Biophizika 9 no.6:653-656 (1964) (KJFA 10:7)
1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moscow.

HAUKAS, E.

Melting temperature of DNA complexes with protamines, basic polypeptides and polyethylenepolyamine. Biokhimiia 30 no.6:1122-1131 N-D '65. (MIKA 1961)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva. Postoyannyy adres avtora: Institut eksperimental'noy biologii AN Estonskoy SSR, Kharku. Submitted October 31, 1964.

RAUKAS, E.

X-ray diffraction study of DNA complexes with protamines and
basic polypeptides at small angles. Biofizika 10 no.3:413-
419 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut biologicheskiy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva. Submitted
Dec. 1, 1964.

GOFTMAN, M.V.; KHARLAMPOVICH, G.D.; RAUKAS, M.M.; RUS'YANOVA, N.D.

Antiseptic properties of the products of coal tar. Trudy Ural.
politekh. inst. no.94:90-102 '60. (MIRA 15:6)
(Coal tar) (Antiseptics)

TALTS, Erika; RAUKAS, M., otv. red.

[Lectures on the chemistry of colloids] Kolloidkeemia
loengud. Tallinn, Tallinna Polütehniline Institut.
Ch.10 [High-molecular compounds and their solutions]
Kõrgmolekulaarsed ühendid ja nende lahused. 1964. 39 p.
(IRA 17:6)
[in Estonian]

KHARLAMPOVICH, G.D.; GOFTMAN, M.V.; RAUKAS, M.M.; RUS'YANOVA, N.D.

Antiseptic properties of coal tar components. Zhur.prikl.
khim. 32 no.4:905-909 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M.Kirova.
(Antiseptics) (Coal tar)

RAUK, J.

The industrial utilization of gas from the underground gasification of coal
in gas turbines. p. 535

PRZEGŁAD GÓRNICZY. (Stowarzyszenie Naukowo-Techniczne Inżynierów i
Techników Górnictwa) Katowice, Poland
Vol. 15, no. 10/11, Oct./Nov. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 2,
Feb. 1959
Uncl.

RAUK, Jerzy, mgr inz.

Underground gasification of coal. Chemik 16 no. 4:120-124
Ap '63.

1. Glowny Instytut Gornictwa, Zaklad Zgazowania Podziemnego,
Katowice.

BUJOK, Jozef, mgr.; RAUK, Jerzy, mgr inz.

Possibilities of applying radioactive isotopes in the mining
industry. Przegl gorn 20 [i.e.19] no.9:358-364 S'63.

RAUKAS, E.E.

Use of varistors in spark quenching circuits. Elektrosviaz' 15 no.1:66-
(MIRA 14:3)
71 '61.
(Electric circuits) (Electric spark)

22212

S/106/61/000/001/008/008
A055/A033

9.2140 (1001, 1161 only)

AUTHOR: Raukas, E. E.

TITLE: Utilization of varistors in spark blowout circuits

PERIODICAL: Elektrosvyaz', no. 1, 1961, 66 - 71

TEXT: After a short description of the advantages offered by the use of varistors in spark blowout circuits, and a brief investigation of the usual connecting diagrams, the author proceeds to an analysis of the current-voltage characteristic of varistors. One of the three following empiric formulae can be used as an approximation:

$$i = \sigma u, \quad \sigma = \sigma_0 e^{b \sqrt{u}}, \quad (1)$$

$$i = Cu^\beta \quad (2)$$

$$u = Bi^\alpha \quad (3)$$

or

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22212

S/106/61/000/001/008/008
A055/A033

X

Utilization of varistors in ...

where σ is the electric conductivity and σ_0 its value for $u = 0$ volt, b , C , α and β being constants. In the general case, non-linearity is determined by the relation:

$$\beta = \frac{u}{i} \cdot \frac{di}{du}$$

An experimentally obtained current-voltage characteristic is a straight line from a certain voltage upwards. Therefore, β is a constant for high voltages. Numerous practical tests have shown that β becomes constant in a voltage range between 16 and 40 v, according to the type of varistor used. Consequently, formulae (2) and (3) are most suitable for higher voltages, whereas formula (1) is the best approximation for low voltages (1.5 to 35 v). From the point of view of spark blowout, formulae (2) and (3) must be taken into consideration. Formula (2) may be given the following form:

$$i = i_0 \left(\frac{u}{u_0} \right)^\beta \quad (4)$$

where i_0 is the current corresponding to u_0 . The varistor parameters are here i_0 and β (for a given value of u_0 , which must be sufficiently high, say 50 v).

Card 2/3

2221?

S/106/61/000/001/008/008

A055/A033

Utilization of varistors in

Using formula (4) as the starting point, the author draws up a nomogram allowing to determine the varistor parameters most suitable for spark blowout in an inductive circuit; these parameters can be determined for different values of the supply voltage and of the current flowing through the contact at the moment of its opening. The additional loss of power due to the varistor presence can be calculated with the aid of a set of formulae. Another formula, used in conjunction with the nomogram, allows to determine the varistor parameters even if temperature correction is taken into account. There are 4 figures and 5 references; 3 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc.

SUBMITTED: April 25, 1960

X

Card 3/3

SIYRDE, E.K. [Siirde,E.], doktor tekhn.nauk (Tallin); RAKAS,
H.M., kand.tekhn.nauk (Tallin); TEPAKS, L.A., kand. tekhn.
nauk (Tallin); LOGRITS, Kh.A. [Locrits, H.], kand. tekhn.
nauk (Tallin)

Some problems in the ozonization of drinking water. (MIRA 18:4)
Vod. i san. tekhn. no.2:1-3 F '65.

GOFTMAN, M.V.; RAUKAS, M.M.; KHARLAMPOVICH, G.D.

Means for improving the technology of naphthalene production.
(MIRA 10:5)
Koks i khim. no.4:45-47 '57.

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. S.M. Kirova.
(Naphthalene)

5(3)

SOV/80-32-4-36/47

AUTHORS: Kharlampovich, G.D., Goftman, M.V., Raukas, M.M. and Rus'yanova, N.D.

TITLE: Antiseptic Properties of the Components of Coal Tar (Antisepticheskiye svoystva komponentov kamennougol'noy smoly)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1959, Vol 32, Nr 4, pp 905-909 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The antiseptic action of individual components of the coal-tar oil have not been sufficiently studied thus far. Therefore the authors undertook an investigation of the action of various coal-tar oils and their individual components, separated from these oils, on wood-destructive fungi of the Coniophora cerebella and Merulius domesticus species. The results of the experiments are shown in tables and in graphs where figures of the loss of weight, ascribed to the destructive action of the fungi, are given. Conclusions drawn by the authors are as follows:
1. Phenols are more effective anticeptics than bases and neutral compounds, the effectiveness of the latter two is approximately the same;
2. The alkylation raises the antiseptic activity of phenols; 3. Naphthols and their homologs are better anticeptics than phenol derivatives; 4. The activity of compounds with a condensed system of benzene rings is higher than that of compounds with disconnected benzene rings; 5. Compounds

Card 1/2

Antiseptic Properties of the Components of Coal Tar

SOV/80-32-4-36/47

containing the imino-group are a nutritive medium for the fungi, accelerating their growth. Moreover, it was established that a definite maximum of activity exists for all the groups of coal tar components, and the values of the temperatures of these peaks are given. It was also found out that toxicity of impregnating oils did not drop when phenols were removed from them, provided that the phenol content was less than 10%; however, with increasing content of phenols above 10% the toxicity of coal-tar oils increases. Therefore, coal-tar oils with phenol content higher than 10% are especially effective anticeptics. There are 3 graphs, 2 tables and 3 references, 1 of which is Soviet and 2 American.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M.Kirova (Ural Polytechnical Institute imeni S.M.Kirov)

SUBMITTED: October 4, 1957

Card 2/2

ANALYST: M.A.

530

AUTHOR: Goftman, M.V., Raukas, M.M. and Kharlampovich, G.D.
(Urals Polytechnical Institute of S.M. Kirov).

TITLE: Methods of improvement of the technology of production of naphthalene. (Puti uluchsheniya tekhnologii proizvodstva naftalina.)

PERIODICAL: "Koks i Khimiya" (Coke and Chemistry),
1957, No. 4, pp. 45 - 47, (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: A short review of methods of production of naphthalene is given. It is concluded that the most expedient method of producing naphthalene is: preliminary distillation in order to prepare a wide fraction, its washing and exact rectification on a powerful continuous column. The limits of wide fraction can be varied but 170-300 or 170-280 °C is recommended. In order to provide an additional amount of heat to the naphthalene column necessary for the evaporation of reflux, re-circulation of a part of the bottom product of this column through a pipe pre-heater is proposed. The proposed scheme is shown in the diagram. It is stated that in future two grades of naphthalene will be produced: crystalline naphthalene (Eastern coke oven works) and 80-90 fraction (Southern coke oven works). The latter fraction can be used for oxidation for the production of phthalic anhydride. There is 1 table, 1 diagram and 7 Russian references.

RAUKAS, U. V.

RAUKAS, U. V. -- "Investigation of the Operation of Reinforced-Concrete Beams of Non-Rectangular Cross-Section under Deflection with a Transverse Force." Min Higher Education USSR. Ural Polytechnic Inst imeni S. M. Kirov. Sverdlovsk, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences.)

SO: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 4, Moscow, 1956

RAUHENBAKH, N. O.; YAROVA, Ye. M.; and KHOKHLOV, M. P.

"The Effect of Overstraining of the Central Nervous System on the Development of Experimental Leukemia"

Archives of Pathology, 14:23-31, 1952, USSR

abs

B-80127, 2 Nov 54

LUDINA, M.B., kand.tekhn.nauk; Prinimali uchastye: LOSHLYAK, L.L.,
mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; YERMOLAYEVA, A.I., mladshiy nauchnyy
sotrudnik; SAFRONOVA, Z.A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; RABKOV,
B.R., insh.; METLITSKAYA, S.S.; SHISHKONOVA, L.I.; MARAV'Yeva,
L.V.

Investigating the processing of clay in making bricks. Trudy III
(NIRA 14:1)
Stroikерamiki no. 14:3-35 '59.

1. Obshchesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'moy
keramiki (for Koslyak, Yermolayeva, Safronova). 2. Nachal'nik
laboratori Vorontsovskogo kirkichnogo zavoda (for Shishkanova).
3. Nachal'nik laboratori Nizhne-Kotel'skogo kirkichnogo zavoda
(for Shishkanova). 4. Nachal'nik laboratori Moskovskogo eksperimen-
tal'nogo zavoda (for Marav'yeva).
(Clay)

ACCESSION NR: AP4007240

S/0114/63/000/012/0005/0008

AUTHOR: Raukhman, B. S. (Engineer)

TITLE: Blade cascade losses in radial-axial turbine with two dimensional nonplane flow

SOURCE: Energomashinostroyeniye,⁹ no. 12, 1963, 5-8

TOPIC TAGS: radial axial turbine, two dimensional flow, blade cascade loss, turbine loss, turbine blade, turbine, blade cascade, airfoil cascade loss, airfoil cascade, turbine efficiency, turbine rotor, turbine design

ABSTRACT: A method presented for calculating the boundary layer and profile losses in radial-axial turbines is based on the elaboration of existing methods for calculating the losses in a plane airfoil cascade. Only the losses in the main flow through the cascade are considered. No account is taken of the presence of secondary flows. Velocity components normal to axially symmetrical surfaces of the flow direction are assumed to be absent. It is concluded that the boundary layer in turbine rotors is, however, three-dimensional, and that

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4007240

secondary flow occurs in the bladed system due to the presence of end walls and clearances and the influence of centrifugal forces in the boundary layer. Thus, determination of the full hydraulic losses in the rotor by the described method must take into account the above factors. The results obtained will be useful in the study of losses in radial-axial turbines, and will make possible rational choices of the geometrical parameters of their bladed systems. Orig. art. has: 23 formulas and 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 24Jan64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PR

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

RAUKHMAN, M.R., inzh.

Use of plated aluminum instead of copper in the manufacture of
electric equipment. Vest.elektroprom. 32 no.8:11-17 Ag '61.
(MIRA 14:8)

(Electric conduits) (Aluminum)

34713
S/137/62/000/002/079/14
A006/A101

1.1800 (2402)

AUTHOR: Raukhman, M. R.

TITLE: The use of clad aluminum instead of copper for electric apparatus building

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 2, 1962, 49 - 50, abstract
21319 ("Vestnik elektroprom-sti", 1961, no. 8, 11 - 17)

TEXT: A method was developed for manufacturing bi-metal contact bridges and current-conducting parts of Cu-clad Al electric engineering equipment. Al-Cu and Cu-Al-Cu bi-metals are produced by rolling, the Cu-layer being 0.1 - 1.5 mm thick. Clad parts are characterized by sufficient strength and are well suitable for various technological operations (cutting, press-forming, bending, milling, etc). They are not prone to corrosion and can be welded from the Al side and soldered from the Cu-side. Tests of clad joints carried out at abrupt temperature shocks have shown that the contact resistances did practically not change. Clad bars are stable under conditions of electrochemical corrosion. The stability of clad bars to temperature fluctuations was established. Their electric resistivity did practically not change during low-temperature tests (-27°C). Tests made with

Card 1/2

S/137/62/000/002/079/144
A006/A101

The use of clad aluminum instead of...

clad joints in chemically aggressive media (ammonia saturated atmosphere) showed the absence of changes in the magnitude of contact resistances for bars both with and without protective varnish coatings of the clad butts. Etching in a mixture of H_2SO_4 and HNO_3 , which is usually performed prior to soldering, had no effect on the magnitude of electric resistivity. Clad bars subjected to load current tests and tests with currents approaching short-circuit current values, proved the stability of cladding.

E. Kadaner

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

RAUKHVAROER, I.

191190

USSR/Mathematics - Pedagogy, Mathematics

Sep/Oct 51

"Smolensk Oblast Mathematical Olympiad of 1951,"
M. Balk, I. Raukhvaroer
"Uspekhi Matemat. Nauk" Vol VI, No 5 (45), pp 200-

203

In the 3d Smolensk Olympiad the students of all cities and almost of all regions took part. Teachers and students of the Math Phys Faculty, Smolensk Pedagogic Inst., representatives of the OSLONO (Oblast Soc for Sci Olympiad), Oblast Inst

191190

USSR/Mathematics - Pedagogy, Mathematics (Contd)

Sep/Oct 51

of Teacher Improvement, and Smolensk House of Pioneers organized the olympiad. More than 7,500 students, 6th-10th grades, participated, including 1,137 from the city of Smolensk, divided as follows: 362 in the 6th, 409 in 7th, 157 in 8th, 106 in 9th, 103 in 10th grades (total 1,137). Examples of problems given the various grades.

191190

RAUKHVARER, I. L.

Rauhvarer, I. L. On mappings onto compacta. Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR (N.S.) 66, 13-15 (1949). (Russian)

Let X be a topological space. If there exists a one-to-one continuous mapping of X onto a compactum (compact metric space), then X is said to be contractible onto a compactum. The author is concerned with the conditions under which a separable metric space X can be contracted onto a compactum. [This question has been studied for more general spaces by the reviewer; see Bull. Amer. Math. Soc. 55, 421-426 (1949); these Rev. 10, 616.] The following theorems are proved. (I) If the separable metric space X can be contracted onto the compactum Z by means of a mapping f , then there exists a compactum Y containing X as a dense subspace such that f can be continuously extended over Y . (II) If X can be imbedded in a compactum Y by the addition of a countable set of points, then X is contractible onto a compactum. (III) If X is a dense subset of a compactum Y , and $Y \setminus X'$ is a zero-dimensional set of type F_σ , then X is contractible onto a compactum. (IV) A locally connected separable metric space, each component of which contains only a finite number of points of non-compactness, is contractible onto a compactum. Two other analogous theorems are proved.

E. Hewitt.

Source: Mathematical Reviews,

Vol. 10, No. 10

ARAMANOVICH, I.G.; GUTER, R.S.; LYUSTERNIK, L.A.; RAUKHVARGER, I.L.;
SKANAVI, M.I.; YANPOL'SKIY, A.R. Prinimal' uchastiye:
TRENOGIN, V.A.; BITYUTSKOV, V.I.; LAPKO, A.F., red.;
KOLESNIKOVA, A.P., tekhn. red.

[Mathematical analysis; differentiation and integration] Ma-
tematicheskii analiz; differentsirovanie i integrirovaniye. [By]
I.G. Aramanovich i dr. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo fiziko-matem. lit-ry,
(MIRA 15:2)
1961. 350 p.

(Mathematical analysis)

(Calculus, Differential) (Calculus, Integral)

RAUKHVARER, I. I.

"Condensation into Compacts (Compact Metric Spaces)," Dok. AN, 66, No. 1, 1949.

SOROKIN, M.M.; RAUKHVARGER, Ye.L.; SHCHEVELEVA, A.S.

Problem of the flotation action of willow oil and its components.
Zhur. prikl. khim. 37 no.2:422-429 F '64.

(MIRA 17:9)

1. Institut gornogo dela imeni Skochinskogo.

~~RAUKH VARGER~~, E-L

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

18

Flootation of the Ryman-Alvian phosphorite ore of the Egor'ev are done without preliminary enrichment. B. L. Raukhverger... *Obozrenie Fizika, Gidrogeologii i Neryadk Rad, Sbornik Rad Nauch. Inst. Udebenbrium i Ischikofungurinskogo Va. V. Samoilova* 1940, No. 150, 82-95; Khim. Referat. Zhur. 1940, No. 6, 84.—Bapt. flootation was carried out by 3 methods. In (1), the ore is classified to ~ 0.5 mm., with fractional flootation; ~ 0.5 mm. material goes to the flootation of high-grade concentrate and ~ 0.5 mm. material is used for phosphorite meal. In (2) the ore is classified to ~ 0.15 mm., with a subsequent sepn. as in (1). According to (3) all ore is ground, settled and used for flootation of high-grade concentrate. Optimum results were obtained by the 2nd method. The P_2O_5 content in the concentrate from (2) was 10% higher than from (1) and 1% higher than (3). Optimum settling, with increase of slimes from 20 to 28%, increased the P_2O_5 content in the concentrate from 28.6 to 29.3%. With the decrease of the Rb_2O content from 6.6 to 5.4%, the P_2O_5 extn. decreased 9%. W. R. Henn.

W. R. Stein

130-310 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00144443

RAUKUWARGER, G.L.

Use of wetting agents in the fight against coal dust in mines. E. I. Raukvarge. Bull. acad. sci. U.R.S.S., Classe sci. 6(6) : 1909-1462-90 (in Russian).—Wetting of coal powders was detd. by the method of the rate of impregnation, from $\frac{B}{r} = \sigma \cos \theta / 2 \gamma = \text{const.}$ (Washburn-Volkmann equation), where B = depth of layer wetted, r = time required for wetting to depth B , σ = surface tension, θ = contact angle, γ = mean radius of pores. From the slope of B/r one can derive $\beta = \sigma \cos \theta = \text{work per unit area necessary to replace the gas in contact with the solid by liquid}; \beta$ is detd. by wetting with a hydrocarbon (tetraene, $\cos \theta = 1$). With powders of $r = 1.2 \times 10^{-4}$ to 0.12×10^{-4} cm., only 2 out of 15 coal sorts proved naturally hydrophilic to pure water ($\gamma = 4.3$ min. for $B = 1$ cm.); with the 13 hydrophobic coal powders, no penetration was attained after 24 hrs. With the latter, some wetting agents proved effective, e.g., kermesine concent. 1%, $r = 120, 412, 655, 854$ sec. for $B = 1, 2, 3, 4$ mm., resp.; $\beta = 41, 220, 203, 420$ sec. There were similar effects with various surface-active agents with SO_4H groups, but Na oleate, isomyl alc., and household soap had no wetting effect at all; other substances only a slight effect (e.g., saponin 1%, $r = 410, 850, 1248, 1720$ sec.) although some do lower the surface tension of water. The latter property consequently does not appear to be sufficient to promote wetting. With the effective agents, slopes of the B/r lines rise regularly with rising concentration, from 0 to about 8-10 ergs/sq. cm., the faster the coarser (porous) the coal powder. Worthwhile wetting effects are only obtained with concns. of 2% and higher.

whereas substantial lowering of σ is brought about even by 0.3% (e.g., with kerosene contact, from 72 to 39 ergs/sq. cm.). This discrepancy is ascribed to adsorption, owing to which, especially with fine-pore powders, low-concn. solns. are strongly depleted in active solute; hence only higher concns. can be effective. The major role of adsorption is shown by direct detns. evidencing strong adsorption of all surface-active substances; there is however no quant. relation between adsorption and wetting power. The latter effect is consequently due not so much to a lowering of the solid/gas interface surface energy as which is the direct result of adsorption as, mainly, to a decrease in wetting hysteresis. Wetting with pure water of originally hydrophobic coals can also be brought about by preliminary treatment with surface-active agents; this results in the formation of adsorbed layers and subsequent drying; powders so pretreated prove the more strongly hydrophilic to water the higher the concn. of the pretreating soln. It is noteworthy that low concns. of 0.01-0.5%, which are not active in direct wetting, are very effective in pretreatment. The same appears from the curve of β against concn. of the wetting-agent soln.: for preliminary treatment, β rises steeply at low concns. whereas in the same initial region the rise is much slower for direct impregnation with soln.; moreover, in the latter instance, β attains only 8-16 ergs/sq. cm. as against 20-28 on pretreatment. Direct measurements of θ on polished coal surfaces show a cos θ which shows increasing effect of wetting agents at concns. of the order of 0.03%, e.g., kerosene contact, cos θ = 0.7. N. Thon

ANALYSIS OF THE GENERAL CLOUDS

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PLAKSIN, I.N.: RAUKHVARGER, Ye.L.

Effect of aeration on the flotation of copper-zinc pyrite. Trudy
Inst.gor.dela no.2:215-224 '55. (MLRA 9:3)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Plaksin)
(Flotation) (Chalcopyrite)

RRAUKH VARGER, YE. L.

TEN

Application of very water-soluble foaming agents. I. N. Plaksin, A. M. Otolovich, R. I. Rauklyuker, and V. V. Shukhova. Nefinsk 17A. Trudy Inst. Gornogo Dela, Akad. Nauk S.S.R. 3, 239-46 (1960).—The use of DS, a Na alkylaryl sulfonate with av. mol. wt. 300-350, was proved feasible in the flotation of Pb-Zn, Cu-Zn, and Cu-pyrite ores. The Na salt had better frothing and collecting properties than NH₄, Ca, Mg, Fe, and Cu salts. It showed good action with galena, chalcopyrite, and sphalerite, much less so with pyrite, and none with quartz, unless activated with CuSO₄. The reagent was adversely affected by foreign ions, e.g., S₂O₃²⁻, SO₄²⁻, and Cl⁻. The presence of pyrite decreased the recovery of other minerals. Weakly alk. conditions enhanced flotation of sulfide minerals. Up to 0.1% CaO had little effect, but above that it depressed the flotation of galena and pyrite. With DS as a collector and frothing agent in monomineral suspensions in weakly alk. medium, NaCN and ZnSO₄ depressed flotation of pyrite and, especially, of sphalerite, without affecting galena.

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IZZAITEL', S.A., otv. red.; SKURAT, V.K., otv. red.; ZUBAREV, S.N., otv. red.; MOISEYEV, S.L., otv. red.; ASTAF'YEVA, A.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; VAS'KOVSKIY, Ye.L., red.; VISHNEVSKIY, Ye.L., red.; KRIVTSOV, B.S., red.; KOROTKIN, I.N., red.; MITROFANOV, S.I., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; NORIKIN, V.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; NIKITIN, A.A., red.; RUDNEV, A.P., red.; SLASTUNOV, V.G., red.; TKACHEV, F.A., red.; RAUKHVARGER, Ye.L., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; FEOKTISTOV, A.T.[deceased], red.; ZAYTSEV, A.P., red.

[Safety regulations for the dressing and sintering of ferrous and nonferrous metal ores] Pravila bezopasnosti pri obogashchenii i aglomeratsii rud tsvetnykh i chernykh mettallov. Moskva, Nedra, 1964. 106 p. (MIRA 18:4)

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SOKOLOV, M.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; RAEKHVARGEN, Ye.L., kand.tekhn.nauk

Decreasing the harmful effect of mineral salt in the flotation of
magnetite. Gor.zhur. no.12:51-52 D '64.

(MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut gornogo dela im. A.A.Skochinskogo.

SOROKIN, M.M., kand.tekhn.nauk, prof.; GLEMBOTSKIY, V.A., doktor tekhn.nauk;
RAUKHVARER, Ye.L., kand.tekhn.nauk

Flotation properties of some compounds of the aromatic series. Na-
uch. soob. IGD 19:12-23 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

IL'YASHUK, Yu.M.; RAIKHVARGER, Z.O., red.; BOBYLEVA, M.I., red.;
NIKOLAYEV, M.A., otv. red.; SEMENOV, A.G., tekhn. red.

[Methodological manual for the measurement and technical
normalization of noise in industrial equipment] Metodicheskoe
rukovodstvo po izmereniiu i tekhnicheskому normirovaniyu
shuma proizvodstvennogo oborudovaniia. Leningrad, 1962.
(MIRA 16:6)
64 p.

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truda.

(Industrial equipment—Noise)

Z/019/61/018/011/003/005
D006/D102

AUTHOR: Raukhman, M. R.

TITLE: Use of clad aluminum instead of copper in electric-equipment design

PERIODICAL: Přehled technické a hospodářské literatury, Energetika a elektrotechnika, v. 18, 1961, no. 11, 500, abstract # E 61-6913. Vest. Elektroprom. 32, August 1961, no. 8, 11-17

TEXT: The author describes methods of cladding aluminum with other metals; the properties of welded and riveted joints and their corrosion; test results at sudden thermal stresses; weather resistance; effects of frost and electrochemical corrosion; resistance to chemically aggressive environment; tests of dynamic and thermal resistance; etc. The original article contains 12 figures and 7 tables.
 Abstracter's note: The above text is a full translation of the Czech abstract.

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ZAGORSKIY, F.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; RAUKHVARER, Z.O., inzh.; VERZHBINSKAYA,
I.I., inzh., red.; ANDREYEV, V.M., prof., otv.red.; FREGER, D.P.,
tekhn.red.

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Ratsionalizatsiya v oblasti tekhniki bezopasnosti na mashinostroitel'nykh zavodakh. Leningrad, 1952. 11 p. (Informatsionno-tehnicheskii listok, no.111 (452)). (MIRA 14:6)

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(Machinery industry--Safety measures)

FILIPPOV, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, otyv. red.; RAUKHVARGER, Z.O.,
red.; BOBYLEV, M.I., red.

[Protection from electromagnetic fields and electric currents in industry] Zashchita ot deistviia elektromagnitnykh polei i elektricheskogo toka v promyshlennosti; sbornik rabot laboratoriï elektrobezopasnosti instituta. Leningrad, 1963. 175 p. (MIRA 18:1)

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FILIPPOV, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, otv. red.; GRIMITLIN, M.I.,
kand. tekhn. nauk, spets. red.; BOBYLEVA, M.I., red.;
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[Theory and calculation of ventilation air jets; collection of transactions] Teoriia i raschet ventilatsionnykh strui; sbornik trudov. Leningrad, Vses. nauchno-issl. in-t okhrany truda, 1965. 291 p. (MIRA 19:1)

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ZAGORSKIY, F.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; RAUKHVARGER, Z.O., inzh.; CHULOSHNIKOVA,
Ye.P., inzh., red.; VRECHER, D.P., tekhn.red.

[Safety devices for operation of punching machinery] Prisposobleniya
bezopasnosti pri rabote na pressakh. Leningrad, 1955. 7 p. (Lenin-
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